

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

considerations of great value. Ethics is becoming apparently a science in so far as it is portraying the history of ideals and their natural causes and consequences. The organisms that have the best ideals live, racially considered; there is a natural selection. Ethical progress is apparently as definite and certain as physical or organic evolution. Ethics is here a science. As an art it will have to do with present ideals, their practicability and the means for their attainment.

ARTHUR ALLIN.

De la Croyance. Par Jules Payot. Alcan, Paris, 1896, pp. 251.

The question dominatrice in psychology, morals and education is belief. The intellectualists are denounced for resolving everything into pure intellect. "We think and believe with all that we are, with our body as well as with our sensibility and our intelligence." Education of belief is possible. Certitude is nothing distinct in kind from belief. Epicurus and Hume wrongly held the type of all certitude to be in perception. Payot holds perception to be a very complex process of inductive reasoning, instantaneous and automatic. Hence there is room for error, and hence perception is not the highest type of certitude. Nor is certitude to be found in sensations, for they are wholly hypothetical. Nevertheless there are simple perceptions which we call sensations (light, sound, etc.); these possess irrefragible certitude.

What is objective reality? Not secondary qualities. There are, however, tactile sensations; these, though similar to secondary qualities, take on a character of solidity. These, along with the sensations of resistance, give us all the permanent qualities of objects. Space is the essential quality, and "space is constituted by our muscular presentations." The character which differentiates this "primary quality" from the secondary qualities is that of its necessity. The author also endeavors to show that "to believe is to restrain oneself from acting" (croire c'est se retenir d'agir). Belief and will are fundamentally the same, differing only in degree.

ARTHUR ALLIN.